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objects. In addition, the gathering of information about objects which are to be represented in drawing, and the study of pictures to see how certain effects are produced, are employed.

Mention can only be made, in addition, of the manner in which the problem of correlation is attacked. This is one of the most characteristic features of the course. In general, the solution is sought by looking to other branches, as history, geography, and nature-study, to furnish the interests and the subjects, and then by choosing from these subjects such projects as suit the child's capacity at various ages and form a progressive series in difficulty of technique. Illustrations of such projects for all the school grades are given in detail, and the course in use in the University Elementary School is described in full.

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English Literature. By JULIAN ABERNETHY. New York: Charles E. Merrill Co. Pp. 583.

Almost every publisher of school texts offers a history of English literature; hence a new edition must have unusual features to recommend it.

The History of English Literature, published by the Charles E. Merrill Co; and written by Dr. Julian Abernethy, has two distinguishing characteristics. The author has allowed himself sufficient space to give the particulars of his story something like true proportion; for instance, he allows himself four chapters in which to describe the Elizabethan era, without feeling that he must consequently cut down a less important period into a mere catalogue of names; and the minor writers are kept remarkably clear, considering the brevity of the text. The final chapter, which discusses the chief literary tendencies of the present age movements, is perhaps the most unusual part of the book.

Bird Friends: A Complete Bird Book for Americans. By GILBERT H. TRAFTON. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co.

Friends of the birds will welcome Gilbert H. Trafton's new book. Wide-spread interest in the economic as well as in the aesthetic value of the feathered inhabitants of our country has been aroused as the evils resulting from the reckless slaughter of many important species have become more and more evident. In this work the author has made a general survey of the whole subject in such a way that the situation may be understood by the public. The facts necessary to an intelligent knowledge of the subject are given in an entertaining way. By means of illustrations and carefully worked out tables the service of the birds in the destruction of insects and noxious weeds is effectively presented, and followed by a discussion of those birds which are